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N. E. FARMER.

NOTICES OF FARMS—MINUTES BY THE WAY, &c.

Having had occasion to make excursions in the country for some weeks past in various directions, and having invitations to visit many flourishing farms in the neighborhood of Boston, we shall endeavor to present to our readers from week to week the various improvements which have already fallen under our notice in the different places we have visited, or may have occasion to visit for a month or two to come, hoping that we may be enabled thereby to stimulate and encourage others, who have improvements begun or contemplated. We have seen the products of the farm increased ten-fold, by pursuing a well digested system of husbandry for a few years only, which, if generally adopted, would add millions to the annual income of the agricultural productions of our Commonwealth.

Visit to the Farm of Elias Phinney, Esq., Lexington, Mass.

We have in the farm of this gentleman substantial proof of the efficacy of "book farming." He assured us that his interest in agriculture was first awakened by reading the N. E. Farmer. Having received a classical education, he has to be sure, the advantage of our farmers in general, for whom so little has been done by education,—we were prepared, therefore, in viewing his premises, to witness something a little extra, from what may be seen on well cultivated farms in general: but we found that our expectations had not been raised sufficiently high: we were in fact delighted and astonished to be made acquainted with the wonderful improvements which have been effected on this place since he began to cultivate it fourteen or fifteen years since. It was then a poor worn out farm, covered with rocks, whortleberry bushes, and scrub oaks; while the lowlands were inaccessible quagmires and alder swamps of the most unpromising description—the whole farm, consisting of 160 acres, not affording more than 8 or 10 tons of hay, and all other crops in the same proportion,—the fences out of repair; the fruit of an inferior quality, fit only for cider; and every thing upon the place at sixes and sevens, as the saying is. It does not seem hardly possible that so much could have been achieved in so short a time. It shows what can be done by untiring diligence directed by science. It is a complete triumph of "book farming" over the old course of husbandry, handed down from father to son. Mr Phinney has had the boldness to strike out of the old path, and in some instances pursue a course of his own invention.—His improvements may be divided as follows:

1st. In planting upon the green sward without disturbing the sod.

2d. In clearing and draining his waste swamps and quagmires, and converting them into the most productive grass and cornfields.

3d. In clearing his uplands of rocks and laying them into walls of the most durable and massive description—subduing the bushes in the unproductive pastures, and bringing them into fertile fields.

4th. In his orchard of apple trees, which for beauty, thrift, and produce can hardly be excelled.

5th. In his choice collection of fruits of every desirable variety.

6th. In his improved breed of swine.

7th. His barns and accommodations for cattle, swine, poultry, &c.

To which may be added many other improvements of minor importance, but which add to the interest, beauty, and profit of the place.

The idea of planting upon the green sward without disturbing the sod, has been ridiculed by a writer in the N. E. Farmer, vol. 17, page 317—as being impracticable especially in the potato crop.—We saw an example of this operation, and one too of a most perfect kind, which we should suppose sufficient to convince the most sceptical. It was in a lot of three acres of potatoes. On the 20th of June there was a heavy crop of grass upon the ground, in addition to which twenty loads of compost to the acre was spread on, and at that time turned over; after ploughing, it was rolled with a heavy roller, (an implement by the way which should be in the possession of every one who calls himself a farmer.) The potatoes were planted in drills—had been hoed but once; yet hardly a weed was to be seen, nor a spear of grass daring to show itself, and sufficient earth, about the plants, with every prospect of an abundant harvest. In the spring this ground will be in fine order to lay down again to grass, and that too without disturbing the sod; or if advisable, planted with corn or any other crop.

Allowing the vegetable matter turned in equal to 20 loads of compost per acre, we have with that spread what is equivalent to 40 loads per acre. No wonder then that by following this process continually, he should be able to cut from 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 tons of hay per acre, which he actually does from his grass lands. He has another idea which we think important for a good crop of grass; that is, to sow an abundance of seed. His rule is 20 lbs. of clover seed per acre, together with a liberal allowance of herds grass and red top to boot. This would astonish most of our farmers, who can afford only from 4 to 10 lbs. per acre.

We saw a field of six acres of corn, from which a crop of 80 bushels to the acre is estimated, and provided we have warm weather sufficient to ripen any corn, we should judge the estimate not too high; the cold weather a few days past, is however against the corn crop. The variety of corn planted is called the Phinney—a fine long eared, twelve rowed variety, and earlier than the Dutton corn, to which it has some resemblance.

In another lot on his peat meadow, we saw a smaller field, on which the corn was more luxuriant and promising than on the one just named, and if that produces 80 bushels, we should not be surprised if this produced 100 bushels to the acre. Think of this you that own unreclaimed peat meadows, and are longing for the fertile prairies of the west; before you sacrifice your farms and bid adieu to the institutions and hills of New England, make an effort and bring them into subjection: it will prove an antidote to the western fever, or we are much mistaken.

We noticed a fine field of wheat of 8 acres, which the laborers were gathering into the granary. It appeared well filled out: the produce estimated at 20 bushels per acre: it was of the variety called the Black Sea, which we find succeeds best in the vicinity of Boston and most generally cultivated. We were informed that about 30 acres were under the plough the present season. Besides Indian corn, potatoes and English grain, Mr Phinney cultivates the root crop extensively. His ruta bagas, mangel wurtzels, sugar beets and carrots looked very promising, and will afford an abundance of food for his numerous family of swine, and other stock.

In draining his low lands, Mr Phinney first cuts off all springs from the surrounding hills by a deep cut at the margin or outer edge of the piece, which is converted into a blind ditch: from this most important cut, the drains are made to the centre ditch. Where there is an abundance of stones as in this case, all the drains may be filled and covered over, so that the operations of the plough, &c., may not be impeded. We were shown one piece over which it was dangerous for his cattle to pass, and in which they sometimes got mired, before he commenced the draining process; here his first essay on draining had been made, in which, through inexperience, he cut only the centre and cross drains, but with all he did, it would produce nothing but skunk's cabbage, hellebore, brakes, &c., and it seemed that all his labor had been lost, until he learned the importance of the ditch around the margin, which produced the desired effect, and now it ranks among his most productive grass lots, and a loaded team may be driven without difficulty over it.

We were pleased with his system of digging peat, of which he has an ample supply. Where peat is generally dug, the grounds are left in the roughest state, and present an unpleasant and unsightly appearance, and remain an unproductive waste: but it is his rule to have the top spit, a depth of ten inches or a foot, (the portion unfit for the fire,) thrown over and leveled as the work of digging proceeds: in this way it soon becomes covered with grass which answers very well for stock hay.

One peculiar feature of this farm is the massive stone walls by which it is enclosed and divided.—It would seem a Herculean task to build the wall that has been put up under the care of the intelligent proprietor. In the measurement of the length of wall upon the farm, we may safely say there are miles of it,—we know not how much there may be; on this subject we are not informed;—one piece of considerable length is 10 or 11 feet thick, seven feet high, and covered with grapes, which have been set out on the south side of it: a fine native variety, found on the place. The vines were loaded with fruit, and bring by the quantity from 8 to 10 cents per pound: we should judge there might

be a ton of them. All the other walls are double, from 5 to 10 feet thick and 5 to 6 feet high, and must have consumed an enormous quantity of stone. We noticed grapes upon many other portions of wall. J. B.

(To be continued.)

For the N. E. Farmer.

BEET SUGAR MANUFACTURE.

Boston, Aug. 8, 1839.

Mr Editor: Permit me to offer through the medium of your excellent paper, a few remarks on a subject that seems at present to engross the attention of farmers, and must at no distant day affect materially their interest—I refer to the manufacturing of sugar from beets. I am aware I cannot suggest any thing new, for much has been said already to impress the importance of raising the beet and demonstrate the practicability of its conversion into sugar. There seem to be a few facts connected with it on which all agree, viz.: first, that beets do not all contain the same quantity of saccharine matter in a given weight, owing to the quality of the soil on which they are raised, the kind of manure used, and the mode of applying it: therefore in accordance with these principles, when the extraction of sugar is contemplated, farmers should not endeavor to raise very large beets,—they should not use very rotten manure, and whatever manure is applied should be given to the crop preceding that of beets. I believe a compost of peat or muck and lime, or ashes is among the best of manures for that crop. Second, that beets rank among the first vegetables as food for cattle. Third, that it is a most sure and abundant crop. Fourth, that the cultivation of beets tends greatly to ameliorate the soil. Fifth, that even when sugar has been made from them, they afford a vast quantity of good fodder as well as manure, (accounted the best for that crop.) With all these advantages to recommend the sugar beet, it is gratifying to see that farmers have begun somewhat extensively the cultivation of it, without perhaps any regard to the making of sugar; but as it can be made (in my humble opinion) more profitably on a farm than elsewhere, and as it is emphatically a farming produce, it is on this topic that I would call attention.

Where a small quantity of sugar is wanted, the cost of perfected apparatus seems to preclude the possibility of making it. But small farmers should not give it up;—they may use their cider mill or grater to grind the beets—their cider press to extract the juice, and if they have not a sufficient number of tubs or pans to receive it, casks or barrels sawed in two will be found as convenient. Perhaps they will need a kettle larger than they possess, but if it cost a few dollars they may use it for other purposes after the sugar is made, and their cattle will fare none the worse for having cooked food. They can every day work up just the quantity required to feed their stock, so as to have no loss, and if by these simple means they do not extract all the sugar, it is not lost, for it will go to their cows.

Where a large quantity of sugar is expected, I shall suppose of course, that the farmer who undertakes it is wealthy; therefore if he is already provided with a steam apparatus for steaming the food of his cattle, let him apply it to sugar pans or kettles of proper size, dispose every thing so as to save time have efficient graters and press, dispose of the pulp, as fast as made, except if it is pressed with a hydraulic press, for then he can keep it considerable time by excluding the air from it, or he can dry it, for the time is not distant when it will sell at $20 a ton for paper making. Farmers seldom will devote to it more than the winter months; but those who wish to manufacture in the spring or summer, can do it by connecting the dry and fresh process. I mean that while they are manufacturing from fresh beets, they should slice and dry all they can. Most any kiln will answer. With proper care, that method of drying the beet will afford to farmers in general a profitable way to dispose of their beets when manufactories will be in operation about the country. Dried beets can be sent in packages like dried apples. If cattle at first refuse to eat the puff, the addition of a small quantity of meal and molasses (beet) or molasses alone will make it relishing, thus giving a way to turn molasses to better advantage than by distilling. I should here state my reason for preferring to operate on green beets instead of dried ones: it is because the mode is easier, cheaper and quicker—it produces about as much, every thing considered, and sugar of a fair quality is regularly obtained without being subject to mishaps that oftentimes affect dried beets. The pulp is preferred by cattle. These assertions I am aware come in direct contradiction of the theory so earnestly advocated by well informed and well disposed people, but as yet nobody in this country, even the most sanguine, whether for public or private interest, has proved, practically, the superiority of any recent improvement. All the new methods seem to have obtained favor from their apparent facility and great return in sugar, and no doubt the patriotic efforts of many a philanthropist instead of advancing the cause as intended, in endeavoring to secure to farmers the best of European inventions, have only occasioned the neglect of well known processes by which hundreds of factories have thrived to this day.

I do not wish it to be understood that I am opposed to improvements—far from it. I think every body who makes any sugar should, as far as practicable, give a fair trial to all those valuable discoveries, no matter how extravagant. Most invariably those experiments will lead a close observer to someihing applicable to his own interest. But first, I do not think it right for us to remain passive admirers of the success of our transatlantic friends, without trying to share their profits; in the hope that new inventions giving double profits are actually made or in progress. Second, I am supported in what I advance by a conviction founded on some experience, that good sugar can be easily and regularly obtained from fresh beets when proper manipulations are used, and that by the dried process, the solution of saccharine matter from the beet is far from being obtained except a gum or mucilage that seems to prevent the easy extraction of the sugar, and it requires for either process the use of the same chemical agent. Now farmers should not be frightened by those technical words, which sound, it is true, as if a chemical education could not be dispensed with. But every farmer possessed of a sound head, knows enough already to make sugar. It is a simple, very simple operation—about as chemical as the making of butter or cheese, and as certain in its results, in spite of all that has been said of operations that did not succeed, or of the difficulty of extracting sugar from some particular beets.

I am, with respect, sir,
Your very humble serv't,
M. DUROY.

From the Albany Cultivator.

ON THE APPLICATION OF MANURES.

Fredericksburg, Va., June 18th, 1839.

J. Buel—Dear Sir—In your paper for the present month, I have read the following intimation: "A subscriber wishes Mr Garnet's opinion of the best method of applying manures to land"—and presuming that I am the person meant, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to evince my willingness to gratify him. But as no man's mere opinion on such subjects is worth any thing without the facts and reasons upon which it is founded, I shall take it for granted that he desires to hear both, and will therefore state them together.

Whether your subscriber means by the term "manures," all things commonly so called, or only putrescent substances, I have had but one opinion for a long time in regard to their application, and this has been confirmed by all my subsequent experience, each year adding something to the great mass of consentaneous facts. When my attention was first turned to this subject, some thirtyfive or forty years ago, I had adopted, but without examination, the notion then most common amongst us, that it was best to let all putrescent manures be well rotted first, and next, to bury them deep, either by the plough, spade, or hoe. This notion, like the common law, was so old that "the memory of man extended not to the contrary;" but happily for us all, the revolution had broken the entail of opinions as well as of landed estates, and left us at liberty to think and act for ourselves. The natural consequence of this increased freedom was, the introduction of many new practices in the arts, as well as in government; and agriculture came in for some small share of these benefits. Among them was the application of putrescent manures to the surface, and in a much less fermented state than had ever been tried before. But so dreadfully afraid were the first experimenters of the formidable laugh of that once numerous family, "the Goodenoughs," that they made their trials as it were, by stealth; and consequently the results remained for a long time unknown, except to a few. I happened to be among the number, and could not long resist the evidence of my senses, although I must confess, that at first, it seemed to me a sort of sacrilege, even to doubt, and still more to act, in direct opposition to an opinion which, for aught I know, had descended from Triptolemus himself. By degrees, however, my courage waxed stronger and stronger every year, until I felt myself brave enough to commence the following experiment, which several old farmers in whose veracity I perfectly confided, had assured me they had often tried and always with the same result as that which I am about to report in my own case.

I began penning my cattle late in the spring, and continued it until frost, in pens of the same size, moved at regular intervals of time, and containing the same number of cattle during the whole period. These pens were alternately ploughed, and left unploughed, until the following spring, when all were planted in corn, immediately followed by wheat.—The superiority of both crops on all the pens which had remained unploughed for so many months after the cattle had manured them, was just as distinctly marked as if the dividing fences had continued standing: it was too plain to admit even of the slightest doubt. A near neighbor, a young farmer, had made the same experiment on a somewhat different soil, the year before, but with results pre-

cisely the same. Similar trials I myself have made and seen made by others with dry straw, alternately ploughed in as soon as spread, and left on the surface until the next spring. In every case the last method proved best, as far as the following crop would prove it. The same experiment has been made by myself and others of my acquaintance, with manure from the horse stables and winter farm pens, consisting of much unrotted corn offal; and without a solitary exception, either seen by me, or heard of, the surface application, after the corn was planted, produced most manifestly, the best crop. Upon these numerous, concurrent, and undeniable facts my opinion has been founded, that *it is best to apply manures on the surface of land*; and "I guess," (as brother Jonathan would say,) that it is not likely to change, unless indeed, I should hear a still greater number, equally well authenticated, on the opposite side; although I must say, that up to the present time, I have not heard a solitary one. True it is, that I have read many ingenious, fine spun arguments in opposition to the opinion which I hold in common with numerous other agriculturists, but no proofs whatever have accompanied them, and therefore I must remain an infidel, until they are sustained and corroborated, by such facts as should always be deemed indispensable to establish any practice whatever, in any of the various branches of husbandry.—To collect these facts is a slow and most tedious process, not very flattering to that pride of opinion which delights in speculative theories of our own elucidation, and sickens at the mere thought of the labor necessary to make, to watch, and to record accurate experiments in agriculture. In no other way, I think, can we account for those differences of opinion as to matters of practice, which are often found among our brethren, where all the facts are on one side. But to refuse to believe in that which we cannot explain, unless in some way that tickles our own vanity, gave rise to the sect of sceptic philosophers, and it is to be feared, will keep up the breed as long as the world stands. Let me not be here misunderstood. Far be it from me to object to theory and speculation, provided the sole object in concocting and maintaining them be to arrive at truth. As this should be the aim of all, I am in favor of the utmost latitude of discussion in the honest pursuit of it. But I do, and will forever protest against that practice which is far too common amongst us, of regarding plausible and apparently scientific conjectures so much more than the actual results of experiments fairly and accurately made, as not unfrequently to indulge our fancies with the former, even in direct opposition to the latter. Take, for example, the two conflicting creeds as to the best mode of applying manures, and test them by the uniformly concurring results of the several experiments which I have stated. All these results undeniably prove, that the surface application was best; although the kinds of manure differed considerably. And what have we in opposition, any facts whatever? Not one: and only the conjecture, that the evaporation from surface spread manure must carry off the greater and best portion of the food of plants therein contained. But that such evaporation cannot thus act, seems to me to be unquestionably proved by every fact I have mentioned: for, *if it did*, then the land of summer cowpens ploughed up as soon as removed, would in every case, have produced better crops, than that of the *unploughed*, instead of doing it in none. Similar results too must have followed in the other cases I have stated, although I have never seen nor heard of their doing it in any. The effects however, which *really have taken place*, (facts though they undeniably are,) happen to contradict, as plainly as we see the nose on a man's face, certain preconceived fictions, or ingenious theories, if you please to call them so—quoad manures—in the propagation of which much paper and ink has already been consumed, much head-work is still employed; and what is to be done? Shall all this labor, all the ponderous volumes elaborated by it, all the cogitations in support of those theories, which are now taking the rounds in our agricultural papers—shall all be discarded as things serving only to show how much fonder men are of their own speculations, than of facts the occurrence of which brings them no credit for remarkable talents? Or, shall we still cling to these theories, maugre the facts, merely because we have already shed so much ink, and spent so much time in laborious efforts to sustain them? I can answer only for myself by saying, that I will ever abide by facts in preference even to my own opinion, whenever they conflict with each other. But in regard to the subject now under consideration, I believe there is a perfect accordance between them. Your subscriber, however, may possibly think that I have "jumped too speedily to my conclusions;" I will therefore, respectfully offer to him such explanation of the operation of surface spread manures, as has been satisfactory, at least to myself. Should it prove so to him, I shall have gained my object in complying with his request.

[Concluded next week.]

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Aug. 10, 1839.

We were not present at the exhibition to-day; but from a memorandum made, and kindly handed to us, by our attentive Corresponding Secretary, Robert Treat Paine, Esq. we are enabled to make the following report.

Two splendid specimens of Nerium splendens, from Mr Warren of Brighton.

A beautiful specimen of Echinocactus Eryiesii, and a bouquet from the garden of S. Sweetser, Esq. of Cambridgeport.

By Thomas Lee, Esq., of Brookline, Roses, Dahlias, and other flowers,

Col. M. P. Wilder, of Hawthorn Grove, Dorchester, fine specimens of the following Dahlias, viz. Marquis of Lothan, Striata formosissima, Sudbury Hero, A. A. Broadwood, and Reliance.

Balsams, Carnations, Picotees and other pretty things, from Mr S. R. Johnson.

Bouquets from Messrs J. Hovey and S. Walker.

Native plants from E. Weston jun. Esq. and F. Parker, viz. — Cassia Marilandica, Spirea alba, Eupatorium purpureum, Convolvulus arvensis, Sagittaria sagittifolia, Lobelia cardinalis, Trifolium arvensis. For the committee.

S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, August 17.

Our time was so much taken up with the preparatory arrangements for our annual exhibition, that we had not an opportunity to examine all the flowers and plants as we could have wished to have done. We noticed some very pretty pot plants, Heaths, &c., from the garden of John Towne, Esq., of Boston. Dahlias from Col. M. P. Wilder, Messrs Carter, Warren, Mason, Howe and Walker. Bouquets from Messrs Carter and Walker.

There were two specimens on our tables which we consider as very beautiful, viz. a seedling Phlox (alba), by Mr Carter of Cambridge. We hazard our opinion, and our taste, when we say it is the best of all the numerous, and we had almost said the numberless varieties of the Phlox. The other a fine specimen of Dahlia, var. Striata formosissima, by M. P. Wilder, Esq. This carnation striped flower has exceeded our expectations, and has opened to our mental vision a new field; we now look forward with hope that we may yet see this gorgeous flower with a *pure white* ground striped with *scarlet* or *crimson*. From our knowledge of parti-colored flowers, as also from report, we were led to suppose that this variety would sport very much, but the specimens exhibited by Col. Wilder, on the 3d, 10th, and this day, have been very uniform and very beautiful.

Native flowers by Wm Oakes, Esq.—Liatris scariosa, Apios tuberosa, Gerardia glauca, Rudbeckia laciniata, Spirea alba, var. with rose colored flowers, Solidago canadensis, Eupatorium pubescens, Cinna arundinacea, Aster acuminatus, A. solidaginoides, A. conyzoides, Solidago flexicaulis, Scutellaria lateriflora, Apocynum and rosæmifolium, Actæa alba, var. fruit with slender pedicels, Viburnum dentatum in fruit, Coxeus alternifolia in fruit.

Native plants by E. Weston jun. Esq. and F. Parker.—Scutellaria latifolia, Glycine apios, Linum Virginiana, Clematis Virginiana, Prenanthes alba, Solidago lævigata, Gerardia maritima, Hypericum Virginica, Liatris scariosa, Eupatorium verticillatum, Gerardia glauca, Hedysarum Canadense in flower and fruit, Gerardia pedicularis, Monarda allophylla, Vernonia novaborecensis.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, August 17, 1839.

Mr J. Deane, of Mansfield, exhibited three varieties of Apples (not named), very fair for early kinds. Also, very fine looking Peaches grown in open air.

B. V. French, Esq. of Braintree, exhibited Apples: Early Harvest, River Apple, Sopsavine, and Kentish Filbasket—the latter a very choice fruit, and worthy cultivation.

From Otis Johnson, Esq. Lynn, superb specimens of Black Hamburg Grapes, weighing 2 lbs. and upwards.

Messrs Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, exhibited fine clusters *Sweet Water Grapes.*

Aaron D. Williams, Esq. Roxbury, exhibited a basket of "*The Williams Apple*," pleasant to look upon, and sweeter to the taste! This apple should be cultivated by those who like fine fruit.

From Mr P. P. Spalding, specimens of "*Spalding Seedling*"; presented by Rev. J. L. Russell, for R. Manning, Esq. Salem. Mr Russell also presented a native Sweeting.

From Mr Pond, Cambridgeport, Early Pears, grown by Dr Burnett, of Southboro'. Mr Pond also exhibited *Apricot Plums*, very fine; specimens also of Catalonian Plum, both from his own garden.

For the Committee,

J. L. L. F. WARREN.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETEBLES.

Love Apples—Golden Drop, Crimson Pippin, and Large Native; [The Golden has a fine fragrant odor, both from the fruit and vine.] From J. L. L. F. Warren, Nonantum Vale, Brighton.

For the Committee, RUFUS HOWE.

From the Genesee Farmer.

BEES.

Mr Tucker—I procured me a hive of bees last spring, and a few days since they swarmed for the first time. It was a large fine swarm, was hived readily in a new hive, and went to work apparently good natured and in earnest. The next day, however, they came out of the hive and went off into the woods. No one saw them until they were fairly under way, and it seemed uncertain whether they came from the new or the old hive, as they were standing close together, and no difference in the numbers or labors of either swarm could be discovered. The activity at the new hive continued till near night, when it suddenly ceased, and at night, the hive was found empty of bees, a few small pieces of comb being left as the result of their labors. Now I should like to know from some of your subscribers who have had experience with the honey bee, whether the bees select their tree in the forest *before* swarming;—the best method of preparing the hive and hiving the swarm —and whether a swarm, intent on leaving for the woods, can be prevented, and in what way. It appeared to me that the bees absent from the hive at the time the swarm left, were unacquainted with the movement; but on returning with the honey they had collected, immediately left for the new residence in the woods. This would account for the general activity about the hive until the absent bees had returned, and again departed in train of the decamped colony. If so, there must have been a general knowledge respecting the new location; and to that point all directed their course, so soon as it was discovered that the main body with the sovereign, had left. A Beginner.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

STRAWBERRIES.

The following communication came to us yesterday through the Post Office. It has reached us in thirteen days and after the strawberry season is over; but still it may be of interest to those cultivating the delicious fruit. The communication probably remained in the writer's pocket until yesterday.

Cincinnati, June 27, 1839.

Mr Hammond: In your paper of this morning, you give an extract from the New York Journal of Commerce, by which it appears that a person in the vicinity of that city, "the present season, sold $240 worth of strawberries, from one acre of ground."—Mrs Arbigust, for several years, from strawberries, made at the rate of $1000 per acre, from her garden in the vicinity of this city. She raised the variety called the Hudson, and they measured from 2 to 5 inches in circumference. For many years she was the only person in the vicinity, aware of the fact, that in this and most other varieties of the strawberry, there are two classes of plants—the one defective in the male and the other in the female organs; and that an acre of either kind, separate, would not produce a perfect fruit. In running, the barren, or male vine, forms ten new plants, where the female forms one, and the latter soon disappear. She is the only person, with the exception of her children, that I have ever met with who can tell the male from the female when out of blossom. When in blossom, they can be distinguished at the distance of 20 feet. This subject is, even now, but partially understood: and with the care used by Mrs Arbigust, in the vicinity of New York, an equal yield may be obtained.

N. Longworth.

A Hint in Housewifery.—In summer and autumn your soap grease is apt to accumulate beyond your immediate wants; if put it away it is apt to be devoured by maggots, and if made into soap, you may not have pine or other vessels enough to hold it.—Having suffered loss from being placed in such circumstances, we were much gratified with a piece of intelligence accidentally received, which relieved us from the disagreeable dilemma. By the boiling your soap with salt, about a quart of the latter to three gallons of the former, you can separate lye and water enough to make the soap hard. After boiling half an hour, turn it out into a tub to cool. Cut the cake which swims on the top into pieces, and having scraped off froth and other impurities, melt again, (without the lye and water underneath, of course,) and pour into a box to cool. You may then cut it up into bars of proper dimensions for drying. By adding a proportion of rosin, well pulverized, at the last boiling, you will have yellow soap like that made for market.

Families moving to the "far west" or elsewhere, would find it more advantageous to make their soap, fit for carriage in this way, than to give it away or sell it for next to nothing.—*Farmer's Mo. Visitor.*

OXEN *vs.* HORSES.

Mr Tucker.—There are different opinions among the farmers in this vicinity, respecting the expense of keeping a yoke of oxen, and a span of horses. Having used oxen from my youth up to the present time, I know pretty well what the expense is of keeping them during one year. A yoke of oxen will not perform more than half the labor that a good team of horses will, and the expense of keeping a span of horses is but a trifle more than that of keeping oxen. No team can labor without being pretty well taken care of. I will admit horses cost something more than oxen, but a team of good horses will perform enough more in the course of a year to pay for all the difference that there would probably be in keeping.

If a farmer has nothing but an ox team to put in his spring crops, and it should be excessively warm, (which it very often is in the spring,) it would be very late before he would get his seeds into the ground. Farmers who are obliged to have hired labor through the summer season, would do much better to have horses for their teams than oxen; that is, if they desired to get the worth of the money they have to pay for the labor of their hired men.—In a hot summer's day, if a man were sent into the field for the purpose of ploughing with an ox team, I would warrant you the man would do but very little.

Oxen are very good in their places; for instance, take a yoke of oxen into a new fallow (for the purpose of drawing logs,) and they are far better than horses; and there are many other kinds of work on a farm for which oxen are preferable to horses—for ploughing, by all means give me a good span of horses. No farmer ought to be without oxen upon his farm, but in my opinion they never ought to be put into a plough, when horses are so much better. For repairing fences, carting manure, stone, rails, &c., oxen are preferable to horses; but they are poor animals for the farmer, in any other employment on his farm. Whether any of my brother farmers will agree to the above I know not. If any should not, I hope they will express their opinion through the columns of the Genesee Farmer.—*Genesee Farmer.*

A good Cow, good Butter, and a good deal of it.—Mr Editor: As a good deal has been said relative to the quantity of butter exhibited some short time since, by Mr Kenworthy, made from one week's milking of a single cow, I was curious to ascertain the facts, as well with regard to her *keep* as the produce. I accordingly inquired in the proper quarter, and was informed that the cow Filton, now about seven years old, was purchased of John Zane, of this county, with her dam, both for thirtyeight dollars. Filton, at the time of her purchase, was four months old. This is all the information I have been able to obtain. Mr Kenworthy informed me that her keep was as follows: a small quantity of hay in the morning, then a mess of bran, while eating which she was milked; then about half a peck of grains, well mixed with a suitable portion of cut stuff, with the addition of a little salt. She was then well curried, then watered, and especial care taken that she did not drink too much. If the weather was favorable, she was permitted to run in the barn yard, if not, she was stabled again, and fed with hay only. At noon and night she was treated in the same way, as above described, in every particular, except that the grains were omitted at noon. Milked morning and evening, the quantity of milk varying from twentytwo to twentyeight quarts per day. The following is the produce of butter from the two weeks' milking:

First week's butter	18 lbs.
Second week's	16 1-2
	34 1-2

Three pans of milk, belonging to the second week's milking, were frozen, and thereby lost.—The butter was very beautiful to appearance, and of a very superior quality, and we hope that many of our fair country-women will follow the example of Mrs Kenworthy, who deserves no little credit for her care and attention to the duties of her dairy. —*Farmer's Cabinet.*

Memoranda for young silk culturists.—Let silk cultivators bear in mind that the careful and attentive manager of silk worms, will make his worms spin cocoons in four weeks; eight pounds of his cocoons will make a pound of raw silk, and a pound and a quarter of his raw silk will make a pound of finished sewing or other silk. The careless manager will require at least six weeks before his worms spin their cocoons—ten pounds at least of his cocoons will be required to make a pound of raw silk, and at least a pound and six ounces of his raw silk will be required to make a pound of finished sewing silk. Let the rules of arithmetic be applied to find how well the silk business will pay for care and attention.—*Jour. of the Amer. Silk Society.*

Growth of a drove of pigs.—Col. Merritt, of Jay, informs us that he purchased a drove of pigs or young shoats in Brighton last fall, and drove them *up east* into Maine. He was four weeks upon the way, and part of the time was stormy and bad travelling. He kept them upon corn and water, and they gained 2000 lbs. weight. This was probably growth rather than fat, but at 6 cts. per lb. would pay nearly or all the expenses.—*Maine Farmer.*

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

Warner, June 5, 1839.

Mr Hill:—A friend at Montreal sent me the "Morning Courier" of April 19, containing a communication on the Wheat Fly. The reasonings of the writer, Mr Harwood, I think are fully sustained by facts and observations in this vicinity. I forward you the article: perhaps you may think it of sufficient interest to republish it.

Yours, &c. L. Bartlett.

THE WHEAT FLY.

To the Editor of the Morning Courier:

Sir,—I have just seen, in your paper of the 1st instant, a letter from Mr Papineau on the subject of the Wheat Fly, wherein he recommends the application of a solution of blue vitriol to the seed wheat, as certain in its effects to protect the grain from the ravages of the wheat fly.

Lower Canada has, for several pears past, been sadly afflicted by this fly, and the knowledge of any means to destroy its destructive effects is very important.

For my own part, I have no faith in the means recommended in Mr Papineau's letter. The instance he mentions of Mr Cuillard's success, was, I think, purely accidental, as such instances are no way uncommon, even in parts of the country where the fly has been most destructive.

The wheat fly, there can be no doubt, is propagated by depositing its eggs on the young ear of wheat; which egg in a few days produces the gnat; that, by feeding on the milk of the wheat, robs the farmer of his crop; this gnat afterwards is changed to a chrysalis, in which state it remains until the next mid-summer heat, when it emerges into the fly state.

If this is true, it is evident that the remedy recommended by Mr Papineau could have no effect in preventing the appearance of the fly; and that the soaking of the seed grain can affect the future plant, so as to make it distasteful to the fly, at so late a period as when the new grain is formed, is scarcely possible.

Let any one observe the first appearance of the worm on the grain of wheat; a mere orange speck, which, in a few days, arrives at its full size; it then crawls about the kernel, and lives upon the milk. In this state it is quite soft and easily crushed; but in a few days more it becomes hard, and will roll between the fingers. It is then transformed to the chrysalis, in which state it falls on the ground, or remains in the straw dormant, until the next summer's heat.

The gad fly continues its species by depositing its eggs on the knees and sides of the horse during summer, much to its annoyance. The horse, in licking itself, the larvæ adheres to the tongue, and is passed down to the stomach with the horse's food, which in a short time produce bots. These bots remain attached to the stomach during the winter, and are afterwards passed from the horse, and lie inactive in the physical state for a certain time, when they suddenly assume the state of a fly!

Just so are the transformations of the wheat fly, and the myriads of butterflies that a summer's day issues into full sized existence.

Instinct teaches the wheat fly to deposite its eggs where the worm will find food for existence, and thus propagate its species. Now, it is clear that whatever we may do to the seed wheat, the fly will make its appearance whenever the season is sufficiently hot, and such wheat as is so far advanced as to be fit to receive the deposite of its eggs is sure to be attacked, and the grain destroyed.

Now by sowing the wheat early, as is done on old lands, particularly in the French settlements, that wheat is sure to be in the ear when the fly comes, and the farmer's labor is lost.

From every information that I can obtain, I have found that in those parts of Lower Canada where wheat has been the least injured, the farmers are in the habit of sowing their grain much later than in the French settlements, as in the eastern townships, the new land in the rear of Beauharnois, and up the Ottawa.

In my immediate neighborhood, I have not heard a single exception, where the farmer's first sown wheat has not the most suffered, and the last sown the least.

Two years ago, a farmer of the name of Baptiste Lalonde, had a very good crop of wheat when all his immediate neighbors' crops were cut off. He sowed as early as his neighbors, but fortunately for him he was careless, and left his fences down, and his sheep and cattle were constantly in his wheat until late in the spring; by this means it was retarded and his crop saved.

Another man named Jacque Sinette dit la Rente, ploughed up an old meadow of about 1 3-4 acre of land, in the fall of 1836, intending to sow it in oats in the spring. It was consequently left until his regular wheat crop was put in, as well as all his other grain, when finding that he had no seed oats left, he sowed two minots of spring wheat late in May, and they produced him the large yield of 41 3-4 minots.

His regular wheat crop did not give him three seeds for one.

It will be observed that in this case the old sod had time to heat before the grain was sown.

In the spring of 1837, I sowed some wheat on the 26th May, and it was not in the least injured by the fly, nor suffered from the rust, but ripened perfectly well.

Last year I did not begin to sow wheat until the 20th May, and sowed some on the 1st June: the wheat again escaped the fly, nor did it suffer from the rust, so much dreaded by late sowing. As part of the land sown last spring had been in wheat the year before, there was to be seen now and then tufts of wheat far advanced of the others, probably the product of the seed fallen from the previous crop, and invariably every grain of that advanced wheat was destroyed by the fly, which shows that the enemy had been there.

I have never suffered much from rust, except when I have sown wheat immediately after manure, and then I have invariably, so that I never now do it.

The plan that I intend to follow this spring will be to sow early on all the land that was ploughed in the fall, so as to get a good root before the dry weather comes on, and in order that foul weeds may not get the start of the wheat. Then when the land is dry, and before the wheat has shot up the grain stem, to cut it down with sheep or light cattle, or mow it down with a scythe, so as to retard it, so that the fly shall have lived its day before the wheat be shot into ear.

On lighter loamy soil that does not require the frost to pulverize it, I shall sow the grain late on spring ploughing, and be governed by the fact whether I sow the 3 or 4 months wheat as to the precise time of sowing.

I may be in error in the system I pursue, but I lay it frankly before the public; but I think I am not, and if it be the means of inducing more intelligent agriculturists to show their views of defeating the attack of these destructive insects, a great public benefit will be obtained.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. U. HARWOOD.

Montreal, April 8.

ON KEEPING POULTRY.

Messrs Editors: I once knew a couple of industrious sisters, who lived near a never failing brook or stream in Massachusetts, who kept generally through the winter thirty geese, male and female. They had erected some suitable but not costly sheds, in which they had apartments for them to lay, set and hatch. Their food in the winter was meal of the various kinds, to some extent, but principally apples and roots. In the summer they had a pasture enclosed with stone wall, or board fence, which embraced the water. They kept their wings so clipped that they could not fly over such fence.—Their owners well knew (what we all know,) that live geese feathers are a cash article, at a fair price. They picked off their feathers three times in the season. Those thirty geese wintered, would raise say seventyfive goslins or young geese, and of course they had that number to dispose of every fall or in the beginning of winter, when they are sent to market, and again picked, making four times that they obtained feathers from those they wintered, and twice from the young ones that they killed.

I tell the story to induce some family, sisters or brothers, fathers or mothers, situate near some never failing brook of water, to go and do likewise. Those remote from water cannot be benefited by the history, yet their friends may; but if I can by this account, cause one family to partake of the benefits of the business, I shall be satisfied. Many families there are, in all our towns, so situated that they may make the raising of geese a profitable business; yet perhaps have never thought of their privileges. It is known that we must import most of our feathers; and is it necessary to send abroad for an article so easily produced among us? Those who calculate to commence the business must prepare for it the ensuing fall, and not kill their geese. No one will object to the keeping of even more than thirty geese, if an enclosure is made sufficient to keep them at home and out of mischief.—*Maine Farmer.*

Cheap Manuring.—Many farmers in this State of late years have adopted the practice of manuring their land for wheat the ensuing season, by turning in green crops. For instance, take a field when the grass upon it is about fully grown, say the first of July, and turn it nicely over with the plough. Then harrow and sow with buckwheat. In four or five weeks, that is by the middle of August, this crop will have attained its growth. Turn this under with the plough, as you did the grass before. These two green crops thus ploughed under, bring to the soil much manure from the green haulm acquired from the atmosphere. They create an active fermentation, make the soil light and pliable, and manure it more than if the same had been cut in the form of hay and fodder and given to horses and cattle in the barn. It is on the whole an excellent mode of enriching soils, which will ordinarily produce good wheat the next season.—*Maine Cultivator.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1839.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GEOLOGY OF MAINE. By C. T. Jackson, M. D., Geologist to the State of Maine. Augusta, pp. 356, 8vo.

We have had the pleasure of receiving this work from its learned and industrious author, and tender him our thanks. The acknowledgment should have been earlier; but on account of absence from home, and our necessary locomotive condition during the travelling season, our letters and papers are often long in reaching us; and many, we have reason to think, miscarry.

The limits of our paper admit only of a brief, and that must of necessity be a very imperfect notice of a work of this nature. It exhibits learning, ability, industry, and indefatigable perseverance; added to all this, an enthusiasm in the pursuit of its object, which is always sure of success where success is practicable. The work in connexion with the numbers which have preceded it, treats at large of the geological features and condition of Maine, and particularly with a view to develop its commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural resources and capabilities. In these respects, the Geological Survey has already conferred on Maine benefits of a substantial character, compensating fifty-fold the expenses which it has occasioned to the State. It has stimulated agricultural industry by the ample encouragements, which, it has shown, are inherent in the soil of many parts of Maine. It has awakened inquiry, enterprise, and experiment, bottomed upon rational grounds, which must lead to other discoveries and results of great importance and utility. It has increased much the estimation of the value of the lands in Maine, by demonstrating that, in spite of the rigors of its climate, agricultural industry may be exerted, and labor and capital expended in the improvements of many of her lands, with a certainty of such a recompense as ought to satisfy a reasonable mind. It has led to the correction of many mistakes in regard to earths and ores and stones, by showing their true character, which might otherwise have involved individuals in extensive and ruinous losses. It has checked in the bud many speculations, got up often through ignorance—we fear more often through fraud, by which hundreds may have been imposed upon, cheated, and robbed; and perhaps in their turn, on the miserable and detestable selfish principle of "save himself who can," have imposed upon, cheated, and robbed innumerable others. It has revealed the existence of metallic and mineral substances; and especially the existence of most extensive deposits and locations of iron ore and limestones, which are destined to prove to Maine richer or better sources of wealth than mines of gold, silver, and precious stones, or large deposits of the brightest pearl upon her rock-bound coasts. Besides this, it has served to enlarge the bounds of useful and practical knowledge, and is a valuable contribution to the science of Geology—a science highly interesting in all its aspects and relations to a philosophical curiosity; of great value in the useful and practical arts; and when profoundly studied even in its present imperfect explorations, revealing continually newer views and inspiring loftier conceptions of the power, wisdom, and benevolence of the Creator.

We speak of the imperfect explorations of the science of Geology; such they must be considered in respect to what remains to be done, before we can thoroughly understand this earthen ball on which we are floating and whirling through immense space and in the fathomless depths of ether. Geology is comparatively a recent science and still in its infancy. Its growth, however, has been rapid almost beyond example; and the interest which is now among the inquisitive so generally taken in it, in the old world and the new, will contribute to the rapid enlargement of its acquisitions.—Yet after all, the depth to which human inquiry has penetrated towards the centre of our earth, is hardly more than boring with a pin the varnish of a twenty-four inch globe. How much farther we can go it is not for any one to say. The human mind has not yet reached the end of its line in any science. We hope indeed it never will find a depth beyond which there is no lower depth; a height beyond which there is nothing higher. If the hero of Macedon wept because there were no more worlds to conquer, a deeper oppression would come upon the human intellect if it should reach an insuperable barrier to its inquiries, the actual limits of human knowledge, and there should be an end to all the activity and all the charms of inquiry and intellectual acquisition. The great delight of life is the consciousness of progressive advancement, intellectual and moral; and the great stimulus to exertion, by which all our intellectual and moral capacities are excited, unfolded, and strengthened, is the hope and prospect of farther acquisition.

We ask pardon, however, for being drawn aside by these general considerations, from the particular subject before us. The Report of Dr Jackson seems to be little else than a transcript of his diary. This is a popular form, and on that account the more attractive and interesting to the great mass of readers; but not a scientific form; nor that in which we know the learned author will choose his work shall appear in the sequel. Some one says that we follow a traveller with interest and pleasure, if he will but tell us where he oated his horse, and what the landlady gave him for dinner; but in scientific reports we consider this as extraneous matter. Now, whether the Dr, in some of his distant and fatiguing explorations, lived upon salt-pork raw or cooked; or whether his host was accommodating and hospitable, or surly and discourteous; or whether his accomplished assistant, found under some hemlock "boughs sufficient protection for his head and shoulders, and left his inferior (or his superior) extremities to the kindly influence of a roaring camp fire," are matters in themselves entertaining, but not important; and though sufficiently amygdaloid and conglomerate in their character, are yet not exactly "in place" in a Geological Report. These slight blemishes in the mere style of the report, however, deserve no consideration in comparison with the importance of its general matter. The just apology for the form in which the report appears, lies in the unreasonable impatience of the public to know what their servants are doing, and in requiring them to present their accounts long before the expedition is finished. The evil in the case is first to the author's literary reputation and his own honorable ambition; but what is more, it is an inconvenient form for the public eye. The truth is, that so many subjects of inquiry are now pressing upon the public attention, and so many books of every description are pouring down upon us in a sort of avalanche, that we must utterly despair of keeping up with any thing unless knowledge and information, by those, who wish and who deserve to be heard, be presented in the most direct, systematic, and condensed form. This, we have no doubt will be done, at the completion of the survey. The survey, we trust, will be completed for the honor of our sister state, who, we believe, will have too much good sense and too much self respect to stop where she now stands in it. She is troubled, it seems, with some miserable qualms of false and ridiculous economy in a matter where the expenditure of a few cents will be returned to her in thousands of dollars; and if she should persevere and make her suspension a cessation of this important survey, she would present herself in the aspect of the man, who is ready enough to uncork his dozen bottles of champaigne, to show his liberality to his guest; and then will deem it only a commendable economy to "beat down" the bill of his washerwoman. Maine, in her recent martial explosions, was quite willing to incur a debt of hundreds of thousands for the sake of showing her courage, and with a great flourish of trumpets marched her glittering battalions "up the hill, and then marched down again" for the protection of a strip of wild land, of whose value she never dreampt, until it it was pointed out by the learned geological surveyor; but we have no hesitation in saying that the perfect completion of this important survey, would confer upon the state more honor than all the flags of the British army captured from the enemy, and floating in triumph on the walls of her capitol, if obtained in any contest whatever, where the point in dispute might be settled by honorable and peaceable negotiation.

Dr Jackson's report is divided into two parts—scientific and agricultural Geology. We shall at a convenient season take a more extended view of the report, especially of the agricultural Geology. This contains much important matter. H. C.

THE SEASON.

The weather for the last fortnight on the sea coast has been cloudy and cold; and Indian corn seems to be at a stand. Its growth is very luxuriant, but it must do a great deal in a short time, if it means to get out of the way of the frost. This summer must be set down among the cold summers, though we have not had as in the cold seasons of 1836 and 1837, frequent frosts. In the year 1816 there was not a month without frost—1836 nearly resembled it. 1839 has been remarkably uniform in its temperature;—the mercury, we believe, has never risen above 90° Fahrenheit; and an unusual quantity of rain has fallen. The verdure through the season has been almost unexampled. The full moon in September usually brings a severe frost. Last year was, however, an exception. We hope this may be. A large portion of the corn now on the ground would be illy prepared for it. If it escapes that period we have then generally a favorable season in the latter part of September and October for its ripening. The smaller grains within our knowledge have in general been abundant; and are well secured. H. C.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF MASS. HORT. SOC.

The Committee of Arrangements at their meeting this day, voted, that the Annual Exhibition of the Horticultural Society shall take place on *Wednesday*, *Thursday*, and *Friday*, Sept. 25th, 26th, and 27th.

Voted, That committees be chosen to visit the gardens and green-houses belonging to members of the Society, and solicit and select fruit, flowers, plants, &c., for the exhibition; and thereupon the following committees were appointed.

For Boston, J. E. Teschemacher, Isaac P. Davis, and W. T. Eustis.

For Salem and Lynn, Otis Johnson, and Mr Ives.

For Charlestown, Cambridge, and Watertown, David Haggerston, Wm. E. Carter, C. M. Hovey, Samuel Pond, and J. W. Russell.

For Brighton and Brookline, Jona. Winship, Joseph Breck, W. H. Cowen, and J. L. L. F. Warren.

For Roxbury, Col. Marshall P. Wilder, A. D. Williams, J. S. Gardiner, Samuel Walker.

Voted to adjourn to this day two weeks at 12 o'clock.

Per order. SAMUEL WALKER, Chairman.

Boston, August 17, 1839.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, August 19, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 280 Beef Cattle, 80 Stores, 30 Cows and Calves, 3950 Sheep, and 430 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—We quote to correspond with last week, viz: First quality, $8 50 a $8 75. Second quality, $7 75 a $8 25. Third quality, $7 00 a $7 50.

Stores—We were unable to quote prices. A very few only were retailed.

Cows and Calves.—Rather dull. We notice the following sales, $30 $33, two at $40 each, $43, $55, and $60.

Sheep.—Old Sheep were dull. Lambs were in fair demand. Lots were taken for $2 00, $2 25, $2 50, $2 62, $2 75, $3 00, and $3 50.

Swine.—On the decline. Lots to peddle were taken at 6 for sows and 7 for barrows. One lot, more than half barrows, 6 1-2. A few old hogs were sold for about 7c. At retail 8 and 9.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending August 18.

August, 1839.		5 A.M.	12, M.	7, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	12	62	72	69	S. W.
Tuesday,	13	61	81	68	E.
Wednesday,	14	60	73	62	S. E.
Thursday,	15	58.	71	60	E.
Friday,	16	56	70	62	E.
Saturday,	17	57	64	61	E.
Sunday,	18	61	71	61	E.

AGRICULTURAL AGENCY.

The subscriber having been removed from the Post Office, by the pleasure of the President, and left for the present without any means of support, has consented to resume the editorship of the "American Farmer," which he originally established, and the first periodical in America dedicated to the cause of Agriculture—That resource, though "better than nothing," being altogether inadequate, as an additional means of livelihood, he has formed with his son, Theodoric Bland Skinner, a partnership to conduct an AGRICULTURAL AGENCY for the sale of real estate, and for the sale and purchase of domestic animals, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, especially of improved breed, Agricultural machinery and implements, seed grain, garden and field seed, and for sale of patent rights, *Morus Multicaulis Trees*, &c. He will only add, that they will strictly guard the interests of their employers;—and that through them no humbuggery shall be practised knowingly. Address, postage paid, to

Baltimore, August, 1839. J. S SKINNER.

TO WOOL GROWERS.

For sale a full blood Leistershire Ram, 3 years old this spring; was imported into this country in May, 1838, by the present owner. This ram is particularly valuable to raisers of sheep, as he is very large and of beautiful proportions, and produces extraordinary long wool of the best quality. Apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

August 21. 4tis.

BEET SUGAR.

The subscriber offers his services for the manufacture of Beet Sugar, in or out of the State, if application is made early. M. DUROY.

Boston, August 21.

WINTER RYE.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a supply of prime Winter Rye for sowing. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

August 14.

A GARDENER WANTED.

One who understands his business and has good habits Inquire of Mr BRECK, Agricultural Store. G. C. B.

August 7.

STRAWBERRIES.

Those who are desirous of cultivating this delicious fruit are respectfully informed that the subscriber has succeeded, after a number of years experimenting upon the *Strawberry*, not only in obtaining *new varieties*, but in ascertaining the best method of cultivation.

Specimens of the fruits grown in his *Garden* have been exhibited at the *Massachusetts Horticultural Society Rooms* the *four past years*, and are also too well known in *Faneuil Hall Market* to need a particular notice here.

He has for sale at his *Garden* in *Brighton*, Mass., the following *eight varieties* of *Plants*. They are of superior stock and quality, all *warranted* to be truly named and free from the *mixtures* often found in those offered for sale promiscuously.

Those who are in want of Strawberry Plants, are respectfully invited, and they will find it interesting, to call at the *Garden* and see the *manner* of cultivation. The method of cultivation, and any information desired will be cheerfully given.

The subscriber would state that from many years *personal experience*, he is satisfied that plantations of these vines made the last of July or early in August, by careful and constant attention will produce nearly or quite as much fruit the season following as those plantations made in the Spring will produce the second year.

Warren's Seedling Methven.—A new and valuable kind. A free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring four and a half inches have been exhibited the present season.

Methven Castle.—Fruit extremely large, high flavored, and showy. Specimens of this kind have been exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms for two years past, measuring five and a half inches in circumference.

Bath Scarlet.—Fruit large, full bearer, and beautiful scarlet.

Early Virginia.—This is considered the earliest fruit—a free bearer, hardy, and very early; decidedly *a fine kind for market.*

Royal Scarlet —Fruit long oval shaped and juicy.

Hautbois.—Fruit smaller but very numerous.

English Wood.—Fruit well known.

Monthly.—Fruit is gathered from the vines from June to October, and in good quantity and fine quality.

☞ Orders left at the *Garden*, or directed to the subscriber, *Brighton, Mass.*, or left at Messrs J. Breck & Co's Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, will be carefully and promptly attended to, and all Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded agreeably to directions.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Mass. July 17. is8w

New York Urate and Poudrette Company.

Not incorporated but carried on by individual enterprise.

The manures are *not divided* among the Stockholders, as are those belonging to another establishment, *but sold*, to applicants, *for cash on delivery. Orders are supplied in the order of time in which they are received.* Urate 50 cents and Poudrate 40 cents per bushel, with contingent charges for bags or barrels, &c.

The company are daily preparing for use, during the warm, dry weather, the materials collected during the past winter, and will have several thousand bushels ready before the first of October next. The material is disinfected and rendered free from offensive smell, by a compound, every part of which is in itself a good manure.

The experience of the past and present years, 1838 and 1839, on Long Island, has satisfied many of the farmers that these manures have the *quickest* operation upon vegetable matter, producing *greater abundance*, and the *cheapest* of any manure they have ever tried.

Amended instructions for their use, the result of practical experience, will be furnished on application. The effect *of Poudrette* upon *Grape Vines and Morus Multicaulis* is beyond all comparison.

This company are erecting large and extensive works in the vicinity of the city of New York to prepare the manures, and farmers and gardeners may confidently rely on a supply.

Orders, *post paid*, directed to "*The New York Urate and Poudrate Company*," Box, No. 1211, Post Office, New York, or sent to the store of STILLWELL & DEY, No. 365 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, will be attended to.

The Company will be very much obliged to gentlemen who have used the manures, to give them a statement in writing what has been the result of their use and experiments in relation to them.

New York, August, 1839.

A GREEN HOUSE CULTIVATOR WANTED.

A man who is perfectly master of Green House management and propagation is wanted by a person who is extensively engaged in the nursery business, and who has a very large stock of green house plants. The object is to make an arrangement with some person, who perfectly understands his business, to take charge, and propagate, and make sales, with a division of the profits. The applicant must be of such a character as can be fully relied upon.

Apply by mail to WILLIAM PRINCE & SON,

August 7. 2t *Flushing, New York.*

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

		From	To
Ashes, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		6 62	6 87
Pot, " " "		5 25	5 50
Beans, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	3 00
Beef, mess,	barrel		15 00
No. 1.	"	14 00	
prime,	"	11 50	12 50
Beeswax, white,	pound		
yellow,	"	28	34
Cheese, new milk,	"	10	12
Bone Manure,	bushel		35
in casks,	"		40
Feathers, northern, geese,	pound		
southern, geese,	"	37	46
Flax. (American)	"	9	12
Fish, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	3 62	3 75
Bay, Chaleur,	"		
Haddock, new,	"	1 50	2 00
Mackerel, No. 1	barrel		13 00
No. 2,	"	10 50	11 00
No. 3,	"	7 00	7 50
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1.	"	6 00	6 25
Salmon, No. 1,	"	21 00	22 00
Flour, Genesee, cash,	"	6 50	6 62
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 25	6 37
Richmond canal,	"	6 00	6 25
Alexandria wharf,	"	6 00	6 25
Rye,	"		4 25
Meal, Indian, in bbls.	"	4 25	4 50
Grain: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	98	1 00
southern flat, yellow,	"	89	90
white,	"	80	82
Rye, northern,	"		85
Barley, nominal	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	46	50
southern,	"	37	45
Hay, best English, per ton,		16 00	18 00
Eastern screwed,		11 00	13 00
Hops, 1st quality,	pound	15	16
2d quality,	"	12	14
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	"	12	
southern, 1st sort,	"	11	12
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do. country do.	"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,	"	26	28
do. dry hides,	"	24	25
New York red, light,	"	22	24
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	22	23
Boston dry hides,	"	21	23
Lime, best sort,	cask	80	85
Oil, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon	1 18	1 20
Winter,	"	50	60
Whale, refined,	"		
Linseed, American,	"		
Neat's Foot,	"	95	1 00
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.		2 75	2 87
Pork, extra clear,	barrel		
clear,	"	20 00	23 00
Mess,	"	15 00	16 00
Prime,	"	12 00	
Seeds: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 87	3 00
Red Top, southern,	"	90	1 00
northern,	"		1 50
Canary,	"		
Hemp,	"	2 62	3 00
Flax,	"	1 25	1 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	17	20
Southern Clover, none,	"		
Soap, American, No. 1,	"	6	7
" No. 2,	"	5	6
Tallow, tried,	"	12	13
Teazles, 1st sort,	pr M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	60	65
American, full blood, washed,	"	55	60
do. 3-4ths do.	"	53	55
do. 1-2 do.	"	50	53
do. 1-4 and common,	"	45	50
Northern pulled: Pulled superfine,	"	60	62
No. 1,	"	55	58
No. 2,	"	35	40
No. 3,	"	25	30

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	13	14
southern and western,	"	12	13
Pork, whole hogs,	"		
Poultry, per lb.,	"		
Butter, tub,	"	17	20
lump,	"	22	25
Eggs,	dozen	18	21
Potatoes,	bushel	50	75
Apples,	"	1 25	1 75
Cider,	dozen	1 75	2 00
refined,	barrel	3 00	5 00
	"		
	"		

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Connecticut Courant.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Sagacity of the Land Tortoise.—Some time in June, 1828, an animal known here by that name was found in my garden, in the act of treating himself to green peas, small cucumbers and melons, among which he had feasted several days, but the trespass had been attributed to the hens and chickens. Being unwilling to put him to death on the first conviction, a small hole was bored through the skirt of the upper shell, and a small cord of two or three yards in length was attached to it, and he tethered out in a convenient place a few rods distant from the garden vegetables, and marked on his breast-plate, "S. H. W. 1828." The next day it was discovered that he had made his escape, having gnawed off his "tether string." A few days after this he was again detected in the same place of his former trespass, and to secure him from committing further depredations, a small ring of iron wire was linked into the hole of the shell, a more substantial cord attached to it, and the prisoner again placed upon his tether. This, however, proved insufficient for his safe keeping. The new cord was soon severed, and the vagrant carrying off with him his iron ring and a small part of the cord, made a second escape. In June, 1829, "Monsieur Tonson come again!" and was detected in his old line of business. A trial for his crimes was instituted—the evidence against him was too clear to admit of doubt—he was found guilty—the number of pea-pods, cucumbers and melons of different kinds which he had champed and ruined, was ascertained as nearly as might be, whereupon the court, consisting principally of the females of the family, sentenced him to be immediately put to death by decapitation. But the poor convict had one friend in the court: that friend exerted his influence, and finally obtained a commutation of the punishment from death to transportation, without limit of time. Pursuant to this order he was conveyed to a small pond about a quarter of a mile from the garden, the scene of his transgressions; but, not pleased with his accommodations among frogs and other creeping things, soon found his way back to his old friends and their garden. He was then carried nearly half a mile in an opposite direction, and thrown into a small muddy brook environed with bogs and sedge grass.

In June, 1832, who should appear but our old visitor again, with his marks and iron ring! What should now be done? The majority of the court denounced him an outlaw and utterly beyond the reach of mercy. His friend and advocate, however, urged in behalf of the convict that the sentence of transportation was *without limit of time*, and assured the court that if a convenient opportunity should offer, he would send him next to Botany Bay—but if not, he would pledge himself to carry him to a place so distant that little fear could be entertained of his returning again to his old haunts. Upon these terms a respite was obtained, and his sponsor caused him to be transported to Suffield, and there left in a grass field a little north of the meeting house. This expedient served for that year; but in June, 1833, we had the *pleasure* of another family visit from our old acquaintance. By this time the resentment which had been felt toward him had, in a great measure subsided. He had become a sort of pet, and as we had a plentiful supply that year of cucumbers and other garden vegetables, he was allowed the whole range of the garden. But to fulfil my engagement as his surety, and as no opportunity offered to ship him off to Botany Bay, I wrapped him up in a piece of old carpet, so that he could have no means of noticing objects, carried him to Poquonoc and threw him into a small stream in an alder swamp near Rainbow mills. But, "true as the needle to the pole," he renewed his visit in 1835, but manifesting a desire to tarry with us longer than his company was agreeable, he was carried to, and left in a brook near the foot of Turkey Hills mountain. On the 20th instant, he obliged us with another call, and, as I suppose, is yet in my garden.

He appears in fine health, plump and lusty, but has no discernible increase of size, nor appearance of advance in age since my first acquaintance with him. He yet wears his iron ring—the initials and date on his breast-plate, though rendered somewhat obscure by abrasion, are yet legible, and leave no possible doubt of his identity.

SAMUEL WOODRUFF.

Windsor, July 25th, 1839.

THE END OF "GREAT MEN."

Happening to cast my eyes upon some miniature portraits, I perceived that the four persons who occupied the most conspicuous places were Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar and Bonaparte. I had seen the same unnumbered times before, but never did the same sensations arise in my bosom as my mind hastily glanced over their several histories.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down on a conquered world and wept that there was not another world for him to conquer,—set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps—after having put to flight the armies of this "mistress of the world," and stripped three bushels of golden rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her very foundation quake, was hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their god, and called him "Hanni Baal," and died at last by poison administered by his own hand, unlamented and unwept, in a foreign land.

Cæsar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his garments in the blood of one million of his foes—after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends, and at the very place the attainment of which had been the greatest object of his ambition.

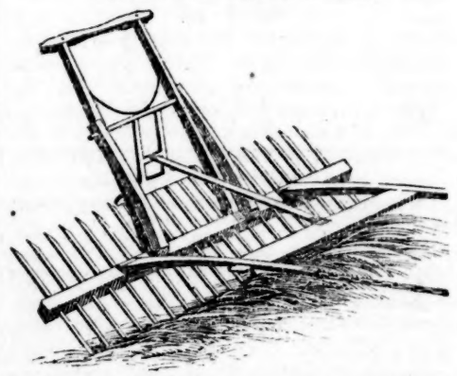
Bonaparte, whose mandate kings and princes obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name, and after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth, closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving o'er the deep, but which would not, or could not bring him aid.

Thus these four men, who from the peculiar situation of their portraits, seemed to stand as representatives of all those whom the world calls 'great'—those four who severally made the earth tremble to its centre, severally died—one by intoxication, the second by suicide, the third by assassination, and the last in lonely exile!

"How are the mighty fallen!"—*Maine Farmer.*

ODDS AND ENDS.—We are remarkably well pleased with the rebuke which Wm. Gray, of Boston, familiarly termed "Billy Gray," once gave. He happened to be at market one day, when he heard a spruce young lawyer who had just opened an office for the practice of his profession, inquiring for some one to carry home a piece of meat for him, which he had been purchasing. Stepping up to the man of law, said Billy to him, "Sir, I will carry your meat." "Very well," was the reply, as it was handed to him, and he led the way through the streets, while he was followed to the no small amusement of those who happened to know him. Having arrived at the house, the attorney inquired what was to pay. "A shilling, sir," replied the carrier, which having received and bowed politely, he thanked the lawyer, and told him "whenever he wanted a similar service done, to call on Billy Gray." As might have been expected, the man was astounded at the announcement of the fact that a man worth as many millions as he was tens, had condescended to do this piece of drudgery for him, and so great was his mortification at the rebuke he had received, that he never again sought for another person to do a job which he could as well do himself, if the whisperings of pride were only silenced.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Rake which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 & 52 North Market Street.

July 10.

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